LANSING STATE REPUBLICAN.

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WM L. SEATON, Assent of the State Prison J. EUGENE TENNEY, State Librarian.

AMOS REST.

ALS RED . DAYES.

NELS SN W. SLARK,

BY J. M. SHEARER,

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

VOL. 7, NO. 8.—WHOLE NO. 320.

OFFICIAL STATE DIRECTORY. STATE OFFICERS. AUSTON BLAIR, Governor 19824 R. WILLIAMS, President of the Senate and Escales Leutenant Governor. 19488 S. PORTER, Secretary of St. a. GOOGER B. HUESE, Deputy do. LAUGEST OF BERRY, As Inter-General EZRA IONES, Bepaty 1001 N. ORRIGORY, Supermitendent Pub, Instruction ORTHAND B. STEBELNS, Deputy 1001 M. ORRIGORY, Communication State Land Office CYMN. REWITT, Deputy 100 CHARLES USSON, Attorney General 1960 ROBERTSON, Adj and Qr. Master Gen. 1001 ROBERTSON, Adj and Qr. Master Gen. & UNION. The CONSTITUTION

Forever float that Standard Sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, IUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT. And Freedom's Banner streaming o'er us!

From the Atlantic Monthly, for June

BY OLIVER WENDERL BALMES, - Old Handred " O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King! itshold the sacrifice we bring! To every arm Thy strength impart, Thy spirit shed through every beart

Wake in our breasts the living fires, The holy faith that warmed our sires Thy hand high made our Nation free To die for her is serving Thre. Re Theu a pillare fixme to show Still guide us in its moving cloud.

From treason's ren', from murder's stan Guard Thou at foods tid Peace shall regu. Till fort and field, till store and ea Jone our feur's authors, Phase to Task'

STAP TO THE FRONT, FORS OF THE BEATHER. NO POSTERILY DEDECATED TO THE RECIPAND OF AS

Step to the Lout, bonnet and feather, Linkest with the dreams of your own lighten twale. Step to the fract, one of the bestler, Siona the hold Southmons the face of the Gael.

The lords of the South have unkennelled their beagle Trustees Insune Amilam The legions of tyranny sweep from also: We welcome you, lada, to the beast of the exples. The vin of the battle-die hour rest war Step to the Lont, bonnet and feather, &c.

Flowers of the va's they have crucked down before them. All to the will of the desput must blow. But manhood has met them, and dea'th a vers o'er them. The strong bear of thesite is waiting them now.

Sie, to the front, bonnet and fea her, &c.

Boan on them, Highlanders, swoop from your every, Read them a leason to pause and to fear ye,
When gathered the rights of the free to restore.
Step to the front, bennet and feather, &c.

—N T Tibuse

A VANKEE IN ALEXANDRIA -ALMOST A CAPTURE OF A SECESSION PLAG.

Washington, May 23.

or Mury's Fulls Ship Canal

I have already apprised you by telegraph of the leading features of the bold and dangerous achievements of a Boston Banker, which resulted in the taking of a "Confederate" flag. The details will be found highly interesting and exciting — On Tuesday, Mr. Charles E. Fuiler, accompanied by his brother, W. J. A. Fuller, a promine EAGLE HOTEL Y. lawyer, spent the day in looking about Alexandria, having no purpose except a cariosity to see what Virginia troops looked like. They reg-istered their real names and residence, and, of LANSING, MICHIGÁN, course, were marked men from that moment.— After a thorough exploration of the city, they dired at the hotel, with about fifty officers of the M. J. DANIELS, WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF LANnight without any striking adventure. The overnight. This pro-younger brother declared his determination to from taking cholera. WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of the control of the con of the Capitol, and have it he would at any hazard. No persuasion could make him forego the rash attempt. He took a room at the hotel-

Armed with ten keys he returned to the hotel.

the coast was clear ascended to the upper story,

and tried his keys. Six of them were tried un-

anxiety until they passed into the next room, where they soon became absorbed in a lively

game of 'poker," at five cents "ante." He then went back, unlocked the door, felt his way

in the dark to the flag staff, tried the signal hal

yards, found that everything worked beautifully, and that he was sure, at least, of hauling down

the flag. He mounted the roof, and took a gen-

o'clock in the evening. The streets were full of citizens and troopers, and the full moon shone

of soldiers mounting the stairs, and feared that the slight lowering and raising of the flag, made

when he was trying the halvards, had bee

pes to merit a fair share of public patronage. Lansing, November 30, 1858. THE OLD STAND! Marshall House-where the proprietor keeps the flag flying, swearing he was "a bloody old Seces T. WILSON, BARBER & HAIR DRESSsionist, and Lincoln could not make him haul it down." He expressed a strong desire to see any public constantly at his old stand, in the basement of the Lausing House. 19291 "d-d Yankee" attack that flag. Mr. F. got exceedingly irate at this boast, and thought TEETH! TEETH!! GEON DENTIST. Office at his residence on Grand Street, directly cast of the Cap-The hotel is a large four story building and was filled with secession troops. Mr. F., b itol, Lansing, Michigan. a little adroit management, had a room assigned him in the main building, from the roof of which H WILCOX. the flag-staff ran up through an open scuttle.—
After tea be grouped his way towards the roof, HOUSE, SIGN, ANY ORNAMENTAL PAINTER. and found the upper doors locked. He then climbed the nearest window, eight or ten feet above the stairway, and found it nailed down.— J. W. LONGYEAR, He bought a hammer at a hardware store, went LAW AND CHANCERY BUCINESS, Lancing, Michigan d drew the nails. Being a perfect gym-

Commissioner for the State of New York nast, and active as a cat, he expected to climb to the roof by the spout, but this proved rotten as paper, and compelled him to abandon the at-PARSONS & WILEY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Scholton and Course, Lunsing, Mathigan Office in Coules III of GRO I PARSONS B. C. WILEY N. B.—D. C. Wiley p. it. defend criminal cases as h He next searched about the city and found a locksmith, whom he told that he wanted a bunch of keys to open a closet. The man offered to go with him and fit the lock, but Mr. F. DART & BINGHAM. did not see it" in that light. He said be would

ATTORNEYS, COUNSELLORS & SOLICITORS, Lansing, - - - Michigan.

Frompt attention given to Collections, Payment of Taxes, and Investigation of Land Titles. R. C. DART, S. D. BINGHAM. WARD & ABBOTT.

MANUFACTURERS OF Hard & solve soap

Superior Tallow Candles.

Factors on Ionia Street, East of Longreaus' Store. WINEMAN'S BREWERY.

ALE AND LAGER BEER Lansing, January 1, 1861. 297 A NEW INSTITUTION

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE:

NATHAN GUILES would say to his LIVERY STABLE

Trages &c ,now, and it the first order.

"One Washbrane St , near the Lineing House Leading, Nov. 22, 1860.

CHARLES BARO'S Billiard and Eating Saloons

P. G. SPRANG. WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER!

Fresh St ne Lime constantly on hand, at was nable Lansing, April 19, 1861 MISS McGEORGE,

Milliner & Dress Maker,

LEEMON BARNES, M. D., by one door north of the Stone of Perk & Merrifield, 17296

of land, helfin le west, for sale - emblem. He marched down stairs, got out of

the picket guards extended to Long Bridge, where be knew the draw was raised, it soon became

flag was missed. He saw patrolmen rushing in sword, every direction, so he concluded to conceal himself in an old shed, until the moon should be one entire clothing should be a colored flamel shirt, saw his brother's boat (with a detachment of 12 from the rain, and a substantial but not heavy men from the Massachusetts fifth), lying off in coat when off duty.

1. Sun stroke is most effect ally prevented by for fear of causing his certain arrest. He man-wearing a silk handkerchief in the crown of the aged to push from picket to picket, by wary advances, at one time lying flat on his back for half
4. Colored blankets are best, and if lined with an hour, until he broke cover in the open counsentry dropped his gun and fled; but a third sol dier, a powerful man, clinched him from beland, ter a brief but fierce struggle, he was hopelessly a prisoner. He retained his presence of it to safety of life itself, to rinse out the mouth mind, and by ready wit and fertility of invention two or three times, and then take a swallow of

upon march, frequently can get no other water quench their thirst and cook their food, than sound sleep than eating heartily after so that of ponds, rivers and brooks. These waters are frequently charged with organic matter,

nstances, cholera Soldiers should therefore become intelligent, so as to provide for every contingency in war.— The preservation of their health should be just as carefully guarded to insure efficiency, as good discipline and a supply of ammunition. A few of coffee, tet or cold, is an admirable sustainer words upon impure water may therefore be of the strength, until nature begins to recover great advantage to many of them, and possibly may be the means of saving many lives.

The organic impurities of water are partly of vegetable and artly of animal origin, both of which are very objectionable but the animal most of all. These impurities are constantly undergoing chemical changes-a fermenting process-and it is during such a state of change that the water is dangerous; because when taken into the human system in this condition, it tends to engender the same fermenting action.-The nature of this action is not known, but of the facts there can be no doubt,

Rapid running streams, even if they are brown with mud as the Mississippi river, and as much charged with organic matter, are perfectly healthy because no chemical change—no fermentation takes place in them. Sluggish streams and stagnant pools are the most to be dreaded. The mud may be filtered from the water of a running river by merely passing it through cotton cloth, a piece of a blanket, or flannel, and we would dvise soldiers to do so in most instances, This simple method of straining water will al-

so be found a partial safeguard from stagnant wa-ter, but not a perfect one. When on march, soldiers should endeavor to endure thirst with fortitude; and when they rest for cooking their tend to carry with them for drinking. When cooled and agitated in the air for a few moments so as to absorb exygen, it becomes quite pleasant to drink.

Natives of the East Indies who live in flat alluvial districts, where the ponds and rivers are Secession army, and the elder brother took the last stage for Washington, which he reached that boil the water for drinking, and allow it to stand over night. This process they say prevents them

sity, are compelled to use. - Scientific Ameri

PRIZE FOR A NATIONAL HYMN.

A Committee of distinguished gentlemen the city of New York have offered five hundred dollars for a National Hymn, the necessary limits and conditions of which are set forth in an adver-tisement. The object carries with it a high n orwould let him know that Massachusetts men had al importance, and the design of those who have conceived it is praisworthy and patriotic. As ecompanying music deserves the name of a nan the same breath with the simple majestic one of our mother country, or the majestic, soul-stir ing Marseillaise. "Hail Columbia" is a tol de rol composition, and "Yankee Doodle" a tooting piece of raillery, only adapted to the drum and fife, and the "Star Spangled Banner," written by the father of the late Phillip Barton Key, with decided merit and highly spirited, is not exctly what is wanted. Up to this day, so practi cal has been the spirit of the age, and our peo in matters arising out of an immense material development, that the lyrical bard has not been found to originate that which shall embody a religious sentiment with a simplicity and grandeur of movement, so as to interpet, in all its fullness that feeling which ought to throb in the breast of keys, and leave five dollars deposit for their

of every American citizen.

Notwithstanding the inducement of such a liberal reward as is now offered, and the great watched like a cat for his opportunity, and when numbers who will be drawn into the lists, we dred dollars will not make the poet, although the poet would like to make five hundred dollock, when he was nearly surprised by a party of lars. If he is out at the elbows he will be at d in- least disposed to try, but no perceived design, to a sort of dark closet adjoining, secreted him-self under a mattress, and waited with breathless time or other be vouchsafed) can accomplish time or other be vouchsafed) can accomplish what we wish. Those who are recognized as among our standard poets, might make a hun-dred attempts without being able to hit the keynote, while it is just as likely that some one who has never been heard of before, will, when the offlatus comes, but when the money is gone, in a divine frenzy burst out in a strain to thrill the eral survey of the premises. This was about 8 ris" ought to be able to do this thing, but he is the bird that can sing yet won't sing. He who wrote "Thanatopsis" should be prevailed on to bright as day. He was again alarmed by a party attempt it. Prayers ought to be offered up however, for the commit ee, for there is a great deal of light which they will have to hide under a bushel, mediocrity will be in a terrible state of served from the streets. He stood behind the excitement, and Pop Emmons feel sorry that he

door, determined to jump by the first comers and over the heads of those coming after, and make But in sober earnest, we never felt the want jump in and swim to the Pawnee. The Massa-chusetts boys of the 5th Regiment, who know sion in this identical form. The fire of such a sion in this identical form. The fire of such a him well, say that "a man must be swift on foot to catch Charlie." Happily the troops went into As nice open, wall for the second what is of the pub-another room. He then went toward the river plish the desired end, and that some one of es to alter the moorings of a small vessel, so that large March 25 1861 tablished fame, or "to fame unknown," will be her change of position might signify to his brother, who had concerted to cover his swim toward the pawnee, that the boat could approach within to strike the lyre, Jeff Davis might hang up his, and secession would be as dead as a door-nail. hail. He was turned back by sentinels at every and secession would be as dead as a door nail,—street approaching the river. The whole shore Vt. Watchman and State Journal.

the hotel, haul down the flag, and trust to the chapter of accidents. After a careful reconnois-ance, at about 10 o'clock, when everybody's atfringing the castern slope of the Sierras, as far south, at least, as the Esmeralda country, and tention was engaged by the passing of three cav-alry companies, he hauled down the flag, cut the north to an unknown distance, grows a species when you have to use water for cooking or drink of timber, which, from its hardness and the high ing from ponds or sluggish streams, boil it well, aliards, and made them fast to the elect that polish it takes, has been named mountain make; and when cool, shake it, or stir it, so that the they might not be observed swinging loosely.— To his horrer he discovered that he had caught any. This wood, which we believe to be un-To his horrer he discovered that he had caught an elephant. The flag was over 30 feet long, and about 15 feet wide. He took off his coat, vest, and pants, and commenced winding the flag about his body. To use his own expression, he thought he never should get it all coiled away.—

The month of cabinet makers, gunsmiths, the process of fermentation which arises from a very careless and caposed manner, in the process of fermentation which arises from the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took off his coat, the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took off his coat, and the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took off his coat, and the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took off his coat, and the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took off his coat, and the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took of his presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took of his presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the there is no time for boiling, at least to its extreme hardness, the first reflect the morning's red wing; the moundary of the moundary of the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took of his presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took of the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, spite of parental admonition. In a crowd at the took of the parental admonition are to known to California, would appear to be deserv- improves it for drinking. This boiling arrests equal to box wood engraving. In some of the red, where there are only five, dressed in a blufather, smiling mills in Washoe Valley, it has been used for stamp ish gray, a difference of more than two to one; easily you con nee on Saginaw street, 2 blocks West of with the river bank lined with sentrics, and place.—Washoe (Cal.) Times.

SOLDIER'S HEALTH .- GOOD SUGGES-

perilous in the extreme, by a general alarm, which was given in consequence of the fact that the bles or destroys three times as many as the

scured by passing clouds, when he determined to with a loosely-buttoned collar, cotton drawers, push for the back country, make a circuit above woolen pantaloons, shoes, and stockings, and a the town, and swim across to Elisworth's Zon- light colored felt hat, with broad brim to protect ave camp, whose fires he could plainly see. He the eyes and face from the glare of the sun and

brown drilling, the warmth and durability are try, beyond the suburbs when the moon shone doubled, while the protection against dampness out brightly, and he found himself suddenly confronted by two sentries. He made a rush to pass 5. Never lie or sit down on the grass or bare

them, when both of them seized him. He grasp- earth for a moment; rather use your hat-a ed one by the breast and threw him to the ground hankerchief, even, is a great protection. The with such violence that he wrem hed off one of warmer you are, the greater need for this prethe Virginia army buttons, which he now wears caution, as a damp vapor is immediately generator his watch guard, as a trophy. The other ted, to be absorbed by the clothing, and to cool you off too rapidly.

6. While marching, or on other active duty

the more thirsty you are, the more essential is

saved hinself from personal violence; and ulti- water at a time, with short intervals. A brave mately, by his own stratagem and the diplomacy French general, on a forced march, fell dead on of his brother, he slipped his neck out of the halter. the instant by drinking largely of cold water, when seem was on the ground PURIFYING WATER FOR SOLDIERS. 7. Acundant steep is essential to bodily efficiency, and to that alertness of mind which is

During warm weather, soldiers in camp, and all important in an engagement; and few things more certainly and more effectually prevent especially after a heavy march or desperate . Nothing is more certain to secure endur-

which is liable to produce dysentery, and in many ance and capability of long continued effort, than the avoidance of everything as a drink except cold water, nor excluding coffee at breakfast. Drink as little as possible of even cold water.
9. After any short exhausting effort a cup

> 10. Never eat heartily just before a great undertaking, because the nervous power is irresistibly drawn to the stomach to manage the food

eaten, thus drawing off that supply which the orain and muscles so much need. 11. If persons will drink brandy, it is incomparably safer to do so after an effort than before, for it can give only a transient strength, lasting but a few minutes; but as it can never be known how long any given effort is to be kept in contin uance, and if longer than the few minutes, the body becomes more feeble than it would have been without the stimulus, it is clear that the use before an effort is always hazardous, and is always

12. Never go to sleep, especially after a great effort, even in hot weather without some cover-

ing over you.

13. Under all circumstances, rather than lie down on the bare ground, lie ir the hollow of two logs placed together, or across several smaller pieces of wood laid side by side; or sit on your hat leading against a tree. A nap of ten or fifteen minutes in that position will refresh you more than an hour on the bare earth, with he additional advantage of perfect salety. 14. A cut is less dangerous than a bullet-

cound, and heals more rapidly. 15. If from any wound the blood spirts out in few minutes unless it is remedied, because an artery has been divided, and that takes the blood lirect from the fountain of life. To stop this perantly tie a handkerchief or other cloth very oosely BETWEEN!! the wound and the heart; put a slick, bayonet, or ramrod between the skin and the handkerchief, and twist it around until

the heart; that is, below the wound.

17. A bullet through the abdomen (belly or tomach) is more certainly fatal than if aimed at the head or heart; for in the latter cases the ball is often glanced off by the bone, or follows stomach or bowels, from any direction, death is nevitable under all conceivable eircumstances, but is scarcely ever instantaneous. Generally the person lives a day or two with perfect clearness of intellect, ofter not suffering greatly. The practical bearing of this statement in refer-

18. Let the whole beard grow, but not longer han some three inches. This strengthens and thickens its growth, and thus makes a more perfect protection for the lungs against dust, and of the throat against winds and cold in winter. while in the summer a greater perspiration of the skin is induced, with an increase of evaporation; hence, greater coolness of the parts or the outside while the throat is less feverish

Avoid fats and fat meats in summer and in all warm days.

20. Whenever possible, take a plunge into any lake or running stream every morning, as soon as you get up; if none at hand, endeavor to wash the body all over as soon as you leave your bed, for personal cleanliness acts like a charm against all diseases, always warding them off altogether, or greatly mitigating their severi

ithin an inch and a half of the scalp in every part, repeated on the first of each month, and whole scalp plentifully in cold water every morning.

woolen stockings and moderately loose shoes, keeping the toe and finger-nails al

23. It is more important to wash the feet well every night, than to wash the face and hands of mornings; because it aids to keep the skin and nails soft, and to prevent chafings, blisters, and corns, all of which greatly interfere with

all stunnings, barts, and wounds, is that of being placed on the back, the head elevated three or four inches only; aiding more than any one thing else can do, to equalize and restore the

proper circulation of the blood. 25. The more weary you are after a march or if you remain still after it is over, unless, the moment you cease motion, you throw a coat or blanket over your shoulders. This precaution should be taken in the warmest weather, espe

cially if there is even a slight air stirring. 26. The greatest physical kindness a run for the dock, some four or five blocks off, of such a composition so badiy as at present, nor jump in and swim to the Pawnee. The Massa- ever did the love of country so yearn for express place him on his back, and then run with all our might for some water to drink; not a secand ought to be lost. If no vessel is at hand, wring it out once, tie the arms in a knot, as also the lower end, thus making a bug, open at the neck only. A fleet person can convey a buckettul half a mile in this way. I've seen a dying finger's end, with the voraciousness of a famished

> 27. If wet to the skin by rain or by swimming MOUNTAIN MARIORANY. - In the timber belt rivers, keep in motion until the clothes are dried

28. Whenever it is possible, do, by all means, oxygen of the air shall get to it, which greatly

canteen, or other vessel, with woolen cloth kept REMARKABLE CONVERSATION WITH plentifully wetted and exposed. 31. While on a march, lie down the moment

you halt for a rest; every minute spent in that position refreshes more than five minutes stand ng or loitering about. 52. A daily evacuation of the bowels is indis-

ensable to bodily health, vigor, and endurance; his is promoted, in many cases, by stirring a table-spoonful of corn (Indian) meal in a glass of water, and drinking it on rising in the morning.

22 Loose Bouels, namely, acting more than nee a day, with a feeling of debility afterwards, is the first step toward cholers; the best remedy is instant and perfect quietude of body, eating nothing but boiled rice with or without boiled milk; in more decided cases, a woolen flannel, with two thicknesses in front, should be bound tightly around the abdomen, especially if march-

\$1. To have "been to the wars" is a life-long honor, increasing with advancing years, while to have died in defence of your country will be the borst and the glory of your children's children.

THE RESURRECTIONISTS.

self with an old rusty pistol, which be loaded with plenty of powder and a handful of hard burley. "The barley bree often gans to their heads," said he to hi self, "but I'll maybe gie them a pree' o' this barley about their shins. The ane often makes them stotter and stagger; but I'm thinkin' this 'll make them dance a jig. It is by no means pleasant or enviable to be

alone in an old ghostly churchyard, on a dark, dreary, winter night, when the stars are shroud-ed with black clouds, and the lights are dying out in the neighboring cottages; when the solemn wind moans drearily among the groaning trees, and the old iron gate creaks and jars on its hinges; when you fancy that every white tombstone, starting through the darkness, is a sheeted ghost, and that every gust of wind sweeping past is a wandering spirit; that the rustle of dead leaves is the whispering of fearful phantoms, and that all around you the air is filled with the spirts of those whose bones are mixed with the dust beneath your feet.

John Todd felt that it was far from pleasant, but his courage never for a moment gave way, and he never once entertained the idea of forsaking his post. Whenever thoughts of ghosts or apparitions entered his head he took a good pinch of snuff, and did his best to sneeze them out of it again as soon as possible. John had not been long in the churchvard when it be gan to rain very bard, and in order to keep him-self dry be crept in under a large flat tombstone, placed horizontally on four pedestals about two feet from the ground. There he lay snug y wrapped in his plaid for two or three hours, and was just on the point of beginning to sleep and shore simultaneously, when he was startled by a noise, evidently caused by certain parties 15. If from any wound the blood spirts out in climbing the churchyard wall. John Todd inets instead of a steady stream, you will die in a
stantly clutched his pistol and felt if all was right about the trigger and touch-hole. He did not rise, however, but remained as he was, keeping as still as a mouse, and watching the resur rectionists as they entered and began to wend

their way among the graves.

There were two of them, but owning to the might and main. He was desirous to see who the men were, that he might report them, and to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. he lay still, undecided how to act. At last he saw them raise a coffin out of the earth, break it open, and take out a dead body. This, after they had carefully examined it by the light of their lantern, they deposited in a The landlord hesitated a few moments and then short distance from the grave and leaving it be hind the tombstone beneath which John Todd was concealed, went back to assist his accomplice in replacing the empty coffin and filling up

action. Without a moment's hesitation he emerged from his hiding place, quietly drew the dead man out of the sack, stowed him out of himself, taking the old rusty pistol with him.tionists came away. One of these lifted the sack and its contents on the other's back, and then both took the road. It was no easy business to but they did manage it at last, John, however could not help giving a "pech" of satisfac tion when he found himself safely over; and this emanating they knew not whence, gave his riends a sudden start, and made them look rather blue. Seeing nothing to account for the peculiar sound, they proceeded on their way in gloomy silence, till at last the one who carried

the sack declared, in a whisper, that he though the dead man was getting warm.
"It vou'd been alang wi' old Nick as I have,

ye was be warm too," quoth the man in the sack, The two men started terror-struck, and, with

hair on end, stared in each others faces. "Did you hear anything? both asked at once

He with the sack attempted to throw it down, ut strange to relate, he could not get it off his back. The dead man stuck to him like a burr other man shricked, and began to make speedy use of his legs, but before he had got ten yards away, John Todd's head and John Todd's pist of emerged from the sack; a crak followed; be who had been running began to dance a jig, and he who carried the sack fell down with tright. he who carried the sack fell down with fright.

In a few minutes John had the one snugly enclosed in the bag, and the other whose feet was none the better of what John called the "barley pression—" My name is Benedict Arnold." bree," was tied firmly to a palingig. In this state they had to remain till the morning came, when they were removed to a place of greater security

COL. ELLSWORTH'S LAST LETTER.

HEAD QUARERS, 1ST ZOUAVES, CAMP LINCOLN, ?

Washington, D. C. May 23, 1861. (My Dear Father and Mather-The Regime is ordered to move across the river to-night.— We have no means of knowing what reception ion that our entrance to the city of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force have arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty; and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of tomorrow, and the occurrances of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that He who noteth even the fall of the sparrow, will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me. My darling and ever loved parents, good-by.

God bless, protect and care for you.

DR. WOOD, DENTIST.

It is at home again, and prepared with ergon improvement to execute any and in Bantatra in the best markle manner.

It is extreme hardness, the meet these and recall and mortified to find that his ergon improvement to execute any and cost, so as to efficually hide the piratical equal to box wood engraving. In some of the red, where there are only five, dressed in a blue father, smaling; "I took it myself, and cost, so as to efficually hide the piratical equal to box wood engraving. In some of the

He predicted Secession nearly fift; years ago.

A private letter from the venerable Commodore Stewart is published in the eastern papers, and frequently discussed political matters with him. On one occasion the conversation turned upon points of unusual importance, and is thus described in the letter: One evening, I struck on the divided views

f our sectional interests, of the war -stated to him that the opposite feelings on this subject tad puzzled me exceedingly, and asked him how it was that the Planting States were sustrainely and so decidedly in favor of the war, while the Comm relal States were so much opposed to it. With this latter section of our country it seemed to me that the punishment of England through the medium of war, ought to meet their highest approbation, and call for their greatest effort. "Now, John my son, mind an watch my grave after I'm in it, and dinna for ony sake, let the docter bodies get hand o'me." Soon after uttering these words John Todd's mother closed hereafted and see and gave up the ghost. Three days afterwar is her dutiful son, sad at heart, laid the good old woman in her grave beside the remains of her busband. John did not target the injunctionshe had hain upon him, but faithfully remembered and obeyed it. As soon as darkness had swallowed up the light of day, he proceeded to the old church-yard for the purpose of remainas they were the greatest sufferers through her swarowed up the light of day, he proceeded to the old church-yard for the purpose of remaining the old church-yard for the purpose of remaining the early to sent and return randomly the habits, customs, intercourses and manters; you have the surrectionists to memory and factions; so in habits, customs, intercourses and manters; you have the surrection of the habits, customs, intercourses and manters; you have the surrection of the habits, customs in the countries to more in surrections; so in habits, customs in the countries and the habits, customs in the countries and the countries are considered and the countries a by the sweat of Slavery, and yet you assume all the attributes, professions and advantages of purpose.

Mr. Camoun replied.

through the head of a young statesman, and and knowing that the negro idea on the subject from the heart of a pairiot, but you lose sight of Freedom is rather loose and literal, it was of the politician and the sectional policy of the people. I admit your conclusions in respect to us Southrons. That we are essentially aristo cratic, I cannot deny; but we can and do yield cratic, I cannot deny; but we can and do yield the conclusions of this people is the dispesition to be made of this people of the people in the conclusion of the politician and the sectional policy of the participation in the sectional policy of the politician and the sectional policy of the participation in the sectional policy of the politician and the sectional policy of the participation in the sectional policy of the participation in the sectional policy of the participation in the section in the section in the participation in the section in the participation in the participation in the section in the secti much to Democracy. This is our sectional policy; we are from necessity thrown upon and wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States that we hold power; but when we cease thus to control this nation through a disjointed Democ racy, or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throwns out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of

"The compromises in the Constitution, under the circumstances, were sufficient for our fathers; but under the altered condition from that period, leave to the South no resource but disolution; for no amendments to the Constitution could be reached through a convention of the people under their three fourths rule.
I laughed incredulously and said:

"Well, Mr. Calhoon, ere such can take place you and I will have been so long non est, that we can now laugh at its possibility, and leave it with complacency to our children's children, who will then have the watch on deck."

Alas! how entirely were the views of that young head statesman" circumscribed by the patriotic feelings of his heart. What he then hought an impossibility for human hands to effeet for ages on ages to come, he now sees verified to the letter as predicted by that far seeing statesman, John C. Calhoun,

TALLEYRAND AND ARNOLD.

There was a day when Talleyrand arrived in Havre on foot from Paris. It was the darkest darkness he could not tell what they looked hour of the Revolution. Pursued by the blood-looked like. They did not go near his mother's hounds of his reign or terror, Talleyrand secured grave, but went to another and began to dig with a passage to the United States about to sail. He

"I am going across the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in the New World."

large sack, and one of them dragged it away a replied: "There is a gentleman up stairs either short distance from the grave and leaving it be from America or Britain; but whether from America or England I cannot tell." He pointed the way, and Talleyrand, who in his life was Bisnop, Prince and Minister, ascen

ded the stairs. A miserable applicant he stood efore the strangers room, knocked and entered. In a far corner of the danly lighted room, sat man of fity years of age, his arms folded and his head bowed upon his breast. From a window sight beneath the tombstone, and then after ta- directly opposite a flood of light poured upon his forchead. His eyes looked from beneath the contraband bipeds might be destroyed—as downcast brows, and upon Talleyrand's with a crty. For example, when cannon are about

> Taileyrand advanced, stated that he was a fugitive, and with the impression that the gentle nan was an American, he solicited his kind feeling and office. He poured forth his history in eloquent French

and broken English. "I am a wanderer and an exile. I am forced to fir to the New World without friend or home You are an American-give me, then, I beseech you a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in any manner. A life of toll elsewhere, would be a para dise, to a life of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to one of your friends? A gen

elman like you doubtless has many friends. This strange gentleman arose. that Talleyrand never lorgot, he retreated to wards the door of the next room, his eyes look ng still from beneath his darkened brow.

He spoke as he started backward; his voice was full of meaning: "I am the only man of the New World who can raise his hand to God and Tallerrand never forgot the overwhelming sad

ness of the look which accompanied these words "Who are you?" he cried, as the strange man

He was gone. Talleyrand sunk in the chair, gasping the words : "Arnold the traitor

COL. ELLSWORTH'S PRESENTIMENT OF AN EARLY DEATH.

Col. Ellsworth's last letter to his parents indicates in some measure, an anticipation that that expedition might be his last. conversation shows still more plainly the forebodings-not fears-of the gallant young officer .-The reporter of the Philadelphia North American learned the facts from Mr. Brownell, Col. Ellsworth's avenger :

On the night before his regiment left Washington, Ellsworth and some of the Captains of his regiment were in quarters preparing for the morrow's march. Capt. John Wildey, of Company I, was per-

soldiers, in the same room, were selecting their had laid out his ordinary dress, and was preparing to put it on.

Ellsworth had done the same thing, but as

Wilder was robing, Ellsworth stood in musing

reproached his son for carrying a gold watch in a very careless and exposed manner; but the

een nung or exited.

Ellsworth shook his head sadly, and said noththe house, without exciting suspicion, and started on his travels. Critical as was his position, with the river bank lined with sentrics, and with sentrics with grand sard sard, and sard

"if I am to be shot to-morrow," said he-"and I have a presentiment that my blood is im-mediately required by the country—it is in this suit that I shall die;" and suiting the action to the word be donned the handsome uniform, and in a few minutes was as gay and jocuad as the in which he gives a very interesting account of instead of preparing for battle, he was prepara conversation which he held with the late John C. Calbonn, at Washington, in December, 1812 | hours afterward a bullet sped through his heart, Com. Stewart had cultivated very friendly re-lations with the South Carolina Representative. No. 14 of New York, that göttered upon his

GEN. BUTLERON CONTRABAND GOODS.

Among the evidences which meet us at every turn, of the unanimity of sentiment in the North in regard to the war, none is more gratifying or conclusive than the hearty approval, by all classes of citizens, of Gen. Butler's conduct at Fortress their masters, but retaining them as contraband

Everybody felt that Slavery, and its relations to the contest, would prove to be one of the most embarraesing features of the struggle, unless it was managed with rare prudence. All knew that Gen. Hather was too good a haver over to

Democracy."

Mr. Calboun replied: "I see you speak this contest had a good deal to do with them, for scrupulous men like Gen. Butler. In deter-mining this question we think the General has precisely hit the public sentiment. Those who regard slaves as absolute property, and who hall the Bred Scott dicta as the perfection of judicial wisdom, seem to be specially delighted with the efficient manner in which Gen. B. is disposed to carry out that decision. Looking at his not from their stand point, he is right. Negro slaves, be-longing to Scc-ssionists and R bels, are contraband commodities. Those who might be disposed to dispute the soundness of his premises are content to abide by his conclusions. Such unanimity of opinion, on this vexed question, is

Gen. Butler's doctrine involves two or three obvious consequences, viz: 1. Shaves who es-cape into the Federal emp or on board Federal ships, in secoded States, are never to be returned to their rebel misters, but are to be treated as contraband of war-as really as if they were, in common phrase, what they are in reality, imple-ments or munitions, used by traiters to carry on the war against the loyal States. Like other contrabated articles, they may be used by the captors; or, if abandoned, made valueless to the enemy; or they may be sent home as troph ies of the captors.

2. They may be used in the camp-subject, of course, to the requirements of justice and fair dealing. We need not say how valuable the services of this peculiar kind of contraband would be to our army in the South. In the treaches, in the culinary department, as guides in a country and through dangerous passes, as gatherers of provisions and for any, a results to sever the plantations and woods and roads in the clime below the Potomac, and along the Missis sippi and the Gulf, with the moreury at a featful pitch, how grateful would be their services to tumn evenings, when our weary sons were sit ting around their camp fires, how these ' sable minstrels" would beguile the tidium of the bour

by their bewitching melody! 3. If they should become troublesome to the camp, or combersome occause of their numbers, the commanding officer could famish them with rations, a pass, a guide, or, not having one to spare, could point them to the north star, and

4. Then, too, if the exigencies of the cam paign required so summary a proceeding, these contraband bipeds might be destroyed—as preppeculiar and searching expression. His form, be abandoned to the enemy, a product general vigorous even with the snows of fifty winters, causes them to be spiked—and so thoroughly was that in a dark but rich and distinguished ease spiked as to be forever worthless, as causes, to let them fall into the enemy's hands, they must first spike them, as property, so they would be good for nothing to the loe; and, to make thorough work of it, the negroes must be instructed to tell the rebels, who might try to use them, that they were spiked.

5. Of course, in seizing contraband goods, we take them subject to all inherent rinks and resulting contingencies. For example; in seizing a pile of loaded muskets, as contraband of war, some of them, unless carefully handled, might go off. Precisely so with contraband negroes.

would be of no serious consequence to us.

When the war is over, these contraband no groes will have to be treated like other articles contraband of war, taken from the enemy. They can never be given up to their former owners, nor ever paid for under any settlement; because everything contraband of war, taken during the contest, is absolutely and hopelessly forfested This being the law of nations, such contraband pegrons as we might have captured would, so on as grim-visaged was had stroothed his wrinkled front, be compelled to take care of them-selves like other people.

How THE ZOUAVES TOOK THE NEWS OF ELLSworth's Devra.-The news of Colonel Ells-worth's murder was prudently kept from the regiment for some time. When it was at last amounced almost every face seemed livid with indignation, and the most terrible oaths of revenge I have ever heard were uttered, while for a time authority was obliged to be rigidly assumed by the officers to keep them from rush ing into acts of open violence. Be cool, boys!
Take it caim," were the admonitions. The feeling of wrath, however, was seen succeeded by the most impressive and overwhelming grief. The exhibition was almost terrible. Every head was bowed to the ground, and many a stern, rough check was net with tars. All the ani-mation which a few moments before had existed in the ranks was gone. I think I have never

before witnessed so sad a speciacle.

"Oh, God bless him, God bless him!" said a Capt. John Willey, of Company I, was perhaps, the favorite of poor Elisworth. The two have another friend like him," and he wiped the tears from his cheek.
"Our noble laddle's dead, Jim." said snother,

announcing the fact to a friend who had just been absent from the ranks. He prasped his comrade by the hand firmly and gazed like a statue in his face, until both turned away weeptitude.
"Why don't you dress yourself?" asked Wild-affecting character, and all seemed to feel as if TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.—A French gentleman ey, who was robing with considerable expedition their hearts were broken by the stroke.—Correspondence of the N. F. World.

tered 'mid sun-hine and peace; all day they are covered with grandeur, and "visited at